IN SENATE.

IN SENATE.

Messra. UPHAM, BERRIEN, TURNEY, HANNEGAN, and JARNAGIN, were severally permitted to withdraw certain papers from the files of
the Senate.

Mr. LEWIS presented the petition of Catlin,
Peoples, and Co., to be indemnified for property
destroyed by hostile Creek Indians in 1836; which
was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, the petition of Titian R. Peale, praying for
indemnification for losses sustained by the wreck of
the United States ship Peacock, he being the naturalist of the exploring expedition; which was referred
to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON presented the resolutions
of the legislature of Delaware, in relation to the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Mahon's
river; which was ordered to be printed, and referred
to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON submitted the following Mr. J. M. CLAYTON submitted the following esolutions; which lie over, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be in tructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a fortil action for the defence of the breakwater harbor, near the utrance of the Delaware bay.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be in tructed to inquire into the expediency of serveting a fortifation on Pea Patch Island, in the river Delaware.

cation on Pea Patch island, in the river Delaware.

Mr. LEVY, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, introduced a bill to establish courts of the United States, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States in the State of Florida.

The bill having been read by its title,

Mr. LEVY asked for its second reading at this time, for the purpose of reference; and he observed that, in consequence of the entire failure to establish courts of the United States in Florida, cases were remaining on the docket unattended to. It was very desirable, therefore, that the bill should be passed without unnecessary delay.

There being no objection, the bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, introduced a bill to apply certain alternate sections of the public domain for the completion of works of internal improvement in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LEVY submitted the following resolutions:

Mr. LEVY submitted the following resolut

Mr. LEVY submitted the following resolutions; which lie over, viz:

Resolved. That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate what number of agents are omployed for the pressrvation of timber, the amount of salary paid for such service, the authority of law under which they are employed, and the fund from which they are paid, also, the amount of allowances of every description made within the last five years in the settlement of accounts of taid agents, or otherwise, connected with this branch of the service; the number of suits or prosecutions instituted within the same period for treepasses upon the public lands, the result of such suits or prosecutions, and the cost and expense incurred by the United States therein, including the amount of damages paid by the United States within the same period, for illegal interference by the aforesaid agents with private rights.

Resolved. That the Secretary of War be required to transmit to this body a copy of the map of Florida, recently prepared in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers.

Mr. BREESE, in pursuance of notice heretofore

Mr. BREESE, in pursuance of notice here A bill for the relief of Pierre Menard and others

A bill for the relief of Pierre Menard and others, sureties of Felix St. Vrain; deceased;
A bill for the relief Pierre Menard, Antonic Pelteir, and Joseph Placy;
A bill for the relief of William Elliott, jr.; and
A bill providing for a collection district at Chicago, in the State of Illinois.
All of which were severally read twice, and appropriately referred.

Mr. HANNEGAN, in pursuance of notice here-tofore given, introduced a bill for the continuation of the Cumber and road through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; which was read twice, and re-ferred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. Mr. J. M. CLAYTON submitted the following

ution, which lies over, viz: solved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed minunicate to the Senate such information as he can

e stone pier in the river Delaware, near Fort Midlin.

Mr. DIX introduced, in pursuance of previous
otice, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasnotice, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make an arrangement or sompromise with Mangle M. Quackenboss and his co-obligors, or any of them, for claims on bonds given by them as sureties to the United States; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Ju-

Mr. BREESE gave notice of hisintention to ask leave to introduce a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands to actual settlers, and for other purposes; and a bill to authorize and direct the sale of mineral lands in the State of Illinois and the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to THE PUBLIC PRINTING

. M. CLAYTON submitted the following, which lies over, viz:

Resolved, That the person or persons elected p RED RIVER RAFT.

ch lies over, viz:

made with Mr. Williamson; and whether any work is now being done to remove said raft; and also what further ap-propriation of money by Congress is necessary to the en-tire completion of said work. TEXAS.

Mr. LEWIS gave notice of his intention to ask leave, to-morrow, to introduce a bill for the admission of Texas into the Union.

Mr. TURNEY expressed his anxiety that the bill should be introduced with as little delay as possible, as there was necessity for immediate action.

Mr. LEWIS had no objection to the introduction of the bill to-day; he would prefer it, should there be no objection. There were many vessels now waiting for the Texas market, and the goods could not be carried there without the passenge of the bill, unless being aubjected to heavy duties.

There being no objection, the bill was introduced, read a first and a second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is as follows, viz. A bill for the admission of the State of Texas into the

Committee on the Judiciary. It is as follows, viz:

A bill for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union.

Whereas the people of Texas have, through their deputies in convention assembled, agreed to the terms and conditions of the joint ressolutions of Congress, approved March 1, 1345, providing for annexing Texas to the United States; and whereas the said people of Texas have also, by their said deputies in convention, adopted a republican form of government, by forming a constitution, agreeable to the requirements of said joint resolutions; and whereas the same, together with the conditions of annexation, have been ratified by said people of Texas by their vote at the polic:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Reco

polis:

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Reptresentatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That the republic of Texas be, and the same is hereby, admitted as a State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original United States, in all respects whatsoever; and that, from and after the passage of this act, the civil and military jurisdiction of the United States government be extended over said State of Texas.

anid State of Texas.

Mr. BARROW gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill making an appropriation to defray the expense of a survey of the mouth of Red river, in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON submitted the following resolution; which lies over, viz:

renolution; which lies over, viz:

Resolved. That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for the improvement of the harbors of Newcastle, Port Fenn, Delaware city, and of the Christiana, in the State of Delaware.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution adopted on the 4th instant, with respect to the practicability of erecting a fort or forts on Ship island, on the coast of Mississaippi; which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENNYER TO THE SENATE.

The PRESIDENT remarked, that if the Senate had no objection, they would now proceed with the special order—the election of committees.

Mr. SPEIGHT said, before doing so, he desired to introduce a resolution—that, to morrow, the Senate will go into an election for public printer for the twenty-nint Congress. It was well known that there was already a considerable quantity of printing to be executed, and somebody must perform that daty. Therefore, he offered the resolution, which was read. He expressed the hope that there would be no objection, unless some reason for it could be assigned. If there should be objection, the resolution, of course, would lie over.

Several senators objecting, the resolution lies over.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

The Senate then proceeded with the

business of yesterday, viz: the election of cha of the several standing committees, when the f-ing votes were cast, and the members receive highest number of votes were declared duly el-by the President:

ROADS AND CANALS.

Hannegan......25 PATENTS AND PATENT OFFICE.

Niles......24 ron Mr. Dayton......15

[A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that said House had passed a joint resolution appointing two chaplains; a concurrence in which by the Senate was requested. ON PRINTING.

ON RETRENCHMENT. on territories. Westcott......26 Mr. Jarnegin.
Mr. Lewis.
Mr. Allen

The chairmen of the several standing cor The PRESIDENT now announced that the Ser

ate would proceed to ballot for the remaining members of said committees.

Mr. ALLEN suggested that the names of the remaining members be placed upon one ticket; to which no objection was made.

The following is a statement of the votes cast in the several ballotings, viz:

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS Cass.....

Mr. JARNAGIN requested, information as to the manner in which the members of the commit-tees were to be arranged?

The PRESIDENT replied, according to the vote

Mr. SEVIER wished to know whether the committees were to be arranged in the order in which the vote was called; if so, it would throw the members of the committee, just elected, in a position in which the majority of the House were not disposed to

the majority of the House were not disposed to place them.

Mr. HAYWOOD inquired, whother a member of a committee; placed next the chair, had any precedence over his fellow-members? He knew of no parliamentary law that fixes a succession of comittees; and there was no rule of the Senate authorizing such a course.

Mr. BERRIEN replied, that he knew of no special rule with reference to the subject, either parliadical with reference to the subject with the subject with the subject wit

Mr. BERRIEN repused, that he show of the cial rule with reference to the subject, either parliamentary or of the Senate; but the succession had been conceded, and adhered to by all committees of this house upon which he had ever served. He had understood that an amicable arrangement had been made between the members of the Senate with respect to the election of the members of the several committees as also the succession in which they should be placed, which arrangement was to be frustrated by the present procedure. He thought that a little time to interchange feelings and views upon the subject, and to correct the misunderstanding which evidently existed, would result in a harmonious settlement of the difficulty; and he therefore moved that the Senate adjourn.

The question was taken, and the motion negatived.

RIEN,
Mr. SEVIER moved that the gentleman from
Michigan [Mr. Cass.] be placed second on the
Committee on Foreign Relations, and the member
from Virginia [Mr. Archer.] the third; which mo

resignation of the chairman of any committee, that the Senate should, by ballot, decide who should suc-ceed him. He was entirely opposed to any action by which the proposed succession should be estab-lished, and would therefore vote against any such

lished, and would therefore vote against any such arrangement.

Mr. BERRIEN replied, that the measure proposed by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. W.] would eventuate in the same result, which would be brought about by adhering to the former custom of the Senate. The Senate, by designating the relative position of the committees, did, in advance, exactly what he [Mr. W.] proposed. He (Mr. B.) was entirely indifferent as to the formation of the committees; but, in hopes that a unanimity of feeling might be obtained by an interchange of views, he would renew his motion to adjourn; which was carried.

he would renew his motion to adjourn; carried.

And the Senate therefore adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of yesterday being read,
The SPEAKER said the first question in order
was the call for petitions from the several States.
The gentleman from Illinois had the precedence.
Mr. DOUGLASS arose and asked leave to present a report, accompanied by a joint resolution, on
the subject of Texas; he asked leave to read it.
A lares number of members objected to the recep-

tion of the report; and

The SPEAKER decided that the report was not then admissible, according to the rules of the then admissible, according to the rules of the House.

Mr. DOUGLASS then moved to suspend the rules, that the report and resolution might be presented; which was carried.

The resolution is as follows:

The resolution is as follows:

RESOLUTION for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by a "joint resolution," approved March the first, eighteen hundred and forty-five, did consent that the territory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to, the republic of Texas, might be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, in order that the same might be admitted as, one of the States of the Union; which consent of the existing government, in order that the same might be admitted as, one of the States of the Union; which consent of Congress was given upon certain conditions specified in the first and second sections of said joint resolution: And whereas the people of the said republic of Texas, by deputies in convention assembled, with the consent of the existing government, did adopt a constitution and erect a new State, with a republicant form of government, and in the name of the people of Texas, and by their authority, did ordain and declare that they assented to and accepted the proposals, conditions, and guarantees contained in said first and second sections of said resolution. Therefore,

Texas, has been transmitted to the President of the United States, and laid before Congress, in conformity to the provisions of said joint resolution. Therefore.

Be it reasted by the Senate and House of Representatives of visions of said joint resolution. Therefore.

Be it reasted by the Senate and House of Representatives of America is Congress sizembled. That one of the United States of America, and admitted into the United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose two representations in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual entimeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose two representations in cen RESOLUTION for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union.

The motion for a reconsideration was put and lost.

The SPEAKER said the next question before the House was the motion to elect a chaplain.

When the Clerk had read the resolution,
Mr. PETTIT arose to move that the words in the resolution, "of different denominations," be stricken out. He could not see what the object was in asking for two chaplains of different denominations, unless to foist error on the House. He always thought there could be but one true religion, one true church, one baptism. [Laughter.] Suppose there came to them an old-school Presbyterian, unlike his divine master, seeking for high places; and also a minister of the true and apostolic-succession church; in the one House they elected the orthodox candidate, in the other, the heterodox; but, if either was the true promulgator of the truth, why not have two such? There were two candidates of the same denomination, who offered themselves. One had long occupied the office; the other was in the city, and had received (Christian preacher!) a democratic nomination for the office. [Laughter.] By being compelled to choose two chaplains of different denominations, they were compelled to elect one that prepagated error.

He wished not to abrogate the rule. He spoke

nations, they were compelled to elect one that propagated error.

He wished not to abrogate the rule. He spoke the truth from his heart when he said he would be glad to see the House opened every morning with prayer. But he despised to see a commissioned general from the Almighty—The remainder of this sentence was lost at the desk at the left of the Speaker, as were many other portions of his remarks very imperfectly heard.] He would be glad to see a man who sustained a high character for purity, for tearning, and for consister cy, invited by resolution of the House by name—the Rev. Dr. — So-and-so. Let him be a man of established reputation—let him somely compensate him.

On another proposition of amendment he might perhaps trouble the House with a few letters which he had received upon this subject. But on this sundender had received upon the subject. But on this sundender had received upon the subject. But on this sundender he asked that the restriction be stricken out, and they be left free to select whom they

Mr. HOPKINS did not rise for the pur Mr. HOPKINS did not rise for the purpose of any debate on this question. The resolution was in strict conformity with what he believed to be the uniform practice of this House since the foundation of this government. He thought any debate on this question (for they had had some debate on it for the last few years) would result finally in an almost unanimous vote in favor of the resolution. It was in accordance with established usage; and therefore, to save the time of the House, and allow them to proceed to other business, he asked the previous question.

Mr. PETTIT. Will that cut off other an The SPEAKER replied that it would.

Mr. PETTIT. I wished to offer another

nded—ayes 90, noes not counted. Mr. PETTIT asked for the yeas and nays on

The SPEAKER announced the qu the original resolution.

Mr. PETTIT. I believe I will ask to be excused from voting on the adoption of the resolution; and I will state my reasons.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman ask to be

excused?

Mr. PETTIT. I will state my reasons.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has a right to usk to be excused, and to state succinctly his reasons.

ons therefor.

Mr. PETTIT was proceeding with his reasons, when Mr. HENLEY called him to order for irrelevan-cy in the reading of letters from candidates for the

Mr. HENLEY called that to order for treavancy in the reading of letters from candidates for the chaplaincy.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and requested the gentleman to proceed in order.

Mr. PETTIT, stating that he had read no letters, proceeded to state that the first reason why he wished to be excused was, that he feared, in case of the adoption of the resolution, that a man would be foisted upon them for this office whose doctrines he could not approve. Secondly: he feared a man would be elected who would be too much engaged in electioneering to accord with the purity and the spirit of the Christian religion. Thirdly: he asked to be excused, because he was prevented from offering an amendment he had intended to offer, in order to make the proposition palatable, proper, and constitutional, by providing that the members of the two houses should pay the chaplains themselves.

Mr. HENLEY interposed, remarking that it was very evident to the whole House that this was all a farce. The gentleman was stating no reasons why he should be excused from voting, and therefore he should be required to take his seat.

Mr. PETTIT. But I have the floor yet. [A laugh.]

Mr. PETTIT. I supposed I was at liberty at east to assign the reasons why I wished to be ex-

MC. ROCKWELT, asked if it was in roder to refer the resolution. The the Texas question to the form the the committee of the Whole House on the state of the 100 Mer. PETTT. emproyed I was at therety at The PEAKER replain in the negative. The peaker of the 100 Mer. PETTT. emproyed I was at therety at The PEAKER replain in the negative. The peaker of the 100 Mer. PETTT. emproyed I was at therety at the 100 Mer. PETTT. emproyed I was at therety at the 100 Mer. PETTT. emproyed I was at therety at the 100 Mer. Peaker of the 100 Mer. PETTT. emproyed I was at the 100 Mer. Pett I will be a the 100 Mer. Pett I was at the 100 Mer. I was a reconsideration, if any member proposed I. was at the 100 Mer. I was a feature of the 100 Mer. I was a the 100 Mer. I was at the 100 Mer. I was a the 100 Mer. I was a the 100 Mer. I was at the 100 Mer. I was a the 100 Mer. I was a the 100 Mer. I was at the 100 Mer. I was a the 100 Mer. I was at the 100 Mer. I was a the 100 Mer. I was at the 100 Mer.

The House having refused to second the deman for the yeas and nays, the question was taken on the original resolution, and decided in the affirmative. So the resolution was adopted. PETITIONS.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: the call of the States, in order, for petitions:

Mr. ADAMS having the floor on this subject, of-Mr. ADAMS having the floor on this subject, of-fered a petition of similar character to several yes-terday offered by him, protesting against the an-nexation of Texas to the Union as a slave State— remarking that, as the Committee on Territories, to whom had yesterday been referred petitions of this character, had this morning made a report of a joint resolution on the subject, it was improper to make fur-ther reference to them. He moved to refer the petition to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

ommittee on Territories.

Mr. ADAMS called the yeas and nays on this me n. He repeated the reasons, as above, which had used him to move this change of reference, and d it was matter of great indifference to him to and it was matter of great indifference to him to what committee these remonstrances were submitted. His only object was to have a decision of the House upon their prayer; and he only wished to ake that course to pay due respect to the petitioners, and to give them an answer to their prayer.

Mr. McCONNELL withdrew his motion.

Mr. BOYD moved to lay the petition on the table.

The SPEAKER. This being a privileged me-

Mr. ADAMS. I ask for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. G. S. HOUSTON wished to know of the Chair if the proposition for the admission of Texas into the Union was not before the House—having been reported from the Committee on Territories this morning; and if it had not been made the special order of the day for Tuesday next?

The SPEAKER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. HOUSTON. And this petition is on the same subject, and the motion to lay it on the table is to have it remain before the House with the joint resolution?

The SPEAKER. The motion is to lay the peti

The SPEAKER. The motion is to lay the petition on the table.

Mr. HOUSTON. I presume the object of the
gendleman in this motion was to have the petition
remain where it is—before the House.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that debate on this motion was not in order.

The yeas and nays were then taken, and the result was—yeays 115, nays 72—as follows:

YEAS-Messrs, S. Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Bsyly, Bedinger, Bell, Biggs, J. A. Black, Bowlin, Boyd, Brothead, Milton Brown, Wm. O. Brown, Burt, Cabell, Catheart, R. Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Cocke, Collin, Constable, Croxler, Cullom, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel, Garrett Davis, Jefferson Davis, Dobbin, Dockery, Douglass, Edsall, Erdman, Faran, Foster, Fries, Garvin, Gentry, Graham, Grover, Haralson, Harmanson, Henley, Hoge, Hopkins, John W. Houston, George S. Houston, Edward W. Hubard, Huster, James H. Johnson, Andrew

Gentry, Graham, Grover, Harshon, Harmanson, Honley, Hogke, Hopkins, John W. Houston, George S. Houston, Edmund W. Hubard, Hubier, James H. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborti Jones, Remout Johnson, Ruder W. Johnson, Reder W. Johnson, Help M. Lawrence, Leake, Leih, Ligory, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McClermand, McCommell, McDowell, McGlunghey, J. F. Martin, Morre, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Parisli, Fayne, Fendleton, Perrill, Ferry, Price, Reid, Relle, Ritter, Hoberts, Russell, Sawyer, Seddon, A. D. Sims, Leonard H. Simms, Simpsom, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Staaton, Siephens, Strong, Syker, Thibodeaux, Thomason, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Thhais, Toombs, Treadway, Trumbo, Weethworth, Wick, Wilmot, Woodward, Woodworth, Yancey, Yell, Young, and Yort—113.

NAYS—Messrs, Jabbott, John Quincy Adams, Ashmun, Baker, Benton, Jas. Blaek, Blanchard, Brinkerhoff, Buffington, William W. Campbell, John G. Chayman, Collemer, Cranaton, Culver, Darrigh, Delano, De Mott, Dixon, Dunlay, Ewing, Foot, Giddings, Goodyear, Gordon, Orider, Grinnell, Grover, Hamilin, Hampton, Harper, Herrick, E. B. Holmes, Hough, S. D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, James B. Hant, J. R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Danlel P. King, F. King, McCleiland, McKienry, McLivaine, Marsh, Morris, Follock, Ramsey, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Roet, Ransey, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Roet, Runs, Smith, Albert Smith, Gale B. Smith, Starkwenther, Stewart, Stuchm, Benjamin Thompson, Tilden, Vance, Wheaton, White, Williams, Winshrop, and Woodruff—72.

So the motion prevailed. Mr. ADAMS then presented several similar remonstrances, which had the same reference.

DEATH OF HON. MR. DAWSON. Mr. HARMANSON here rose and thus address

spirit of the Christian religion. Thirdly: he asked to be excused, because he was prevented from offering an amendment he had intended to offer, in order to make the proposition palastable, proper, and constitutional, by providing that the members of the two houses should pay the chaplains themselves. Mr. HENLEY interposed, remarking that it was all a farce. The gentleman was stating no reasons why he should be excused from voting, and therefore he should be excused from voting.

The SPEAKER was understood, in reply to the point of order of Mr. HEMLEY, alled upon the Chair to decide whether the gentleman were, in his opinion, transcending the latitude of debate which was designed where the gentleman was in order or not.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has decided. The gentleman was in order or not.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has decided. The gentleman was in order or not.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has decided. The gentleman was in order or not.

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The SPEAKER. The Chair has decided. The gentleman was in order or not.

The SPEAKER is table, of the Stath rule, which resulted in the reading, at the instance of Mr. H., at the Clerk's table, of the Stath rule, which resulted in the reading, at the instance of Mr. H., at the Clerk's table, of the Stath rule, which resulted in the reading, at the instance of Mr. H., at the Clerk's table, of the Stath rule, which resulted in the reading, at the instance of Mr. H., at the Clerk's table, of the Stath rule, which resulted in the reading, at the instance of Mr. H., at the Clerk's table, of the Stath rule, which resulted in the reading, at the instance of Mr. H., at the Clerk's table, of the Stath rule, which resulted in the reading, a

uestion out of order, he cannot proceed, unless by friend and political foe. All paid tribute to his many virtues, and all forgot he ever had faults.

Mr. PETTIT. I supposed I was at liberty at Mr. H. concluded by moving the following reso-

For prizes call at our lucky office. Dec. 10 EVENING DRESSES.—We have in store

VENING DRESSES.—We have in store an elegant and well-assorted stock of dress materials for evening, to which we would invite the attention of the ladies. We have—Rich embroidered tarleton robes, in variety of styles, tucked, flounced, &c.

Medium embroidered tarleton robes, all colors Embroidered crape robes
do crapes, in pieces
Polka spotted organdies
Rich brocade velvet silks
Do brocade silk
With a great variety of twills, crapes, lisses, &c.
Also, short white kid gloves, half long and quarter long do
With a variety of rich goods of all descriptions.
Strangers visiting Washington will always find at our house the best goods, best assortment, and prompt attention, and goods always warranted to be as stated by us, or taken back. We always sell to punctual customers at the lowest cash prices. Mem-

D. CLAGETT & CO.

TO PRINTERS—TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' FURNISHING WARE-HOUSE.—The subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for the most beautiful varieties of job and fancy type; ink, paper, cases, galleys, brass rule, steel column rule, composing sticks, chases, and every article necessary for a printing office.

The types, which are cut in imitation of the English, are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of matrixes, with deep counters, are warranted to unsurpassed by any. All the type furnished by us is "hand-cast."

Printing presses furnished, and also steam-engines, of the most approved patterns.

Editors of newspapers who will buy five times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months' insertion in their papers.

COCKEROFT & OVEREND,
No. 68 Ann street, New York.

Dec. 10—6m

Do ARDING HOUSE.—That long and well-lard, on Capitol Hill,) has been nearly fitted up for the accommodation of members. She has several rooms vacant, which she would be pleased to have filled on the most reasonable terms—\$8 per week.

L. BALLARD. GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTION AT CA-FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

The celebrated band of SWISS BELL RINGERS,

Whose performances have been listened to with wonder and admiration by thousands in all the principal cities of Europe, the United States, the Canadas, and the West Indies, respectfully an-THREE GRAND CONCERTS, To take place at Carusi's Saloon
On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, December 10th, 11th, and 12th.
On which occasion they will perform a variety of their most popular compositions, and will be assisted by
MISS CAROLINE HIFFERT,
The popular vacalist, who has been so favorably re-

The popular vocalist, who has been so favorably ceived in the eastern and western cities.

Tickets, 50 cents each.

Doors open at 7; concert to commence at Full particulars in programmes. Dec. 9-3t

TITIAN'S VENUS.—This very beautiful painting of "Venus from the bath," having received from the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia press, artists, critics, and connoisseurs, the most unqualified praise, not only as a most perfect specimen of art, but as a most beautiful life-like painting of a perfectly-formed woman, is confidently offered for exhibition in this city, in the rooms over Mr. Templeman's buokstore, on Pennsylvania vanue, near 4i street.

Ladies forming parties of 8 or 10 wishing to visit the exhibition unattended by gentlemen, can have the room entirely to themselves by giving one day's notice to the superintendent.

Open from 9, a. m., till 10, p. m.
Admission 25 cents.

OM THUMB.—This celebrated dwarf, in consequence of the flousands who expressed a great desire to see him last week, but were prevented on account of 'the bad weather, has consented to remain one week longer, and will be exhibited at Concert Hall, Pennsylvania avenue. The colonel positively leaves for the South on Monday next. He may be seen from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 9 p. m. Admittance 25 cents; children 12½.

Dec 8

LUSBY & DUVALL, Merchant Tailors, Coleman's Hotel, 2d door east Pennsylvania acenue,

AVE ON HAND of the latest importations a
large and elegant assortment of French and
English cloths, cassimeres, beaver cloths, and vestings, selected from some of the first importing
houses in New York, and embracing as great a variety of the newest style of goods as can be found
in the market, all of which they are prepared to
make up to order in handsome style at moderate
prices.

Also on hand a choice selection of fancy articles for gentlemen's wear, such as Scaris, cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, gloves, suspenders
Silk, merino, and cotton shirts and drawers
Muslin shirts of fine quality, dressing gowns, umbrellas.

Members of Congress, citizens, and strangers are respectfully invited to give us a call.

Dec. 8—co6tif

with the dead. And the United States, while, through his myrmidons, he has murdered their friends, repudiated their laws, and treated them with contempt, have supported end enriched him, given him strength and power to cut off his rivals and establish his power?

With your permission, I desire, in a few short numbers, to give your readers some account of the Cherokee history and government, which must now become subjects of the deepest interest.

BOUDINOT.

FLINT, CHEROREE NATION,
Nov. 11, 1845.

DEAR Sir: This will inform you how matters stand in this country. Last Sunday, 9th instant, some little time after sunrise, a party of Cherokees, headed by John Potatoes, a lieutenant of the police company, and some twenty or thirty men, came to the house of James Starr, shot him down in his porch, and killed him instantly. Three little boys, his sons, ran; they were followed by the company, two making their escape; and one, named Buck, was wounded with four rife balls whilst running. He is not yet dead, but it is feared that he will not live. The company tried to kill two more little boys—the one five and the other eight years old; but, through the prayers of their mother and sister, they were spared. The same company, or a part of them, then went to the residence of J. M. Woods. One of the company went in the kitchen, took hold of Ellis Rider, dragged him out into the yard, and there some ten men fired at him; he ran a few yards and then fell. One of the company then went up to him and stabbod him with a butcher's knife. James Starr, and his nephew Ellis Rider, were buried at the same time yesterday. The company then proceeded to the house of Bluford Rider: he got the

Starr, and his nephew Ellis Rider, were buried at the same time yesterday. The company then proceeded to the house of Bluford Rider; he got the news of their coming and left home. The company saw him and run him some distance; but, having the fastest horse, made hie escape into the State of Arkansas.

On the same morning, a company of eleven came to the house of Washington Starr, a son of James Starr, no doubt with the intention to kill him. They came very near him and commenced firing; he took to the bush, but was shot through the srm whilst running, but made his escape to Evansville, Arkansas. There were also five bullet-holes through his hunting-shirt. The news came this morning that Joseph Starr, also a son of James Starr, was visited by the Cherokees, and was wounded; we know not to what extent. All these crimes were committed in broad daylight, without any provocation; there was not even a word passed whenever the companies came to the aforenamed places, and their victims came in sight, but they just commenced shooting from their horses.

Many others of the old settlers and treaty-party made their escape across the line into the State of Arkansas, and where we will have to remain until we receive succor from the United States government. Our lives are no longer safe. No, not even near the line in Arkansas. It is feared that they will come across the line and follow up their scheme of assassination.

Mr. Mayfield and G. W. Harnage returned yes-

f assassination.

Mr. Mayfield and G. W. Harnage returned yes terday from the prairie expedition on account of ill-health. The main company, some forty, went on; they were within 130 miles of their journey's end, and will be looked for here in about a month. We remain your friends,
GEO. H. STARR,
JOSEPH M. STARR.

To Capt. John Rogers, and WM. Durch, Wash apton City, D. C. From the Cherokee Advocate, JAMES STARR, Sa., AND SUEL RIDER, KILLED.

JAMES STARR, Sa., AND SUEL RIDER, KILLED.

We have been informed that, on Sunday morning last, party of Cherokees killed James Starr, sr., and Suel Rifer; and wounded Wm. Starr and Washington Starr—the latter slightly and the former severely.

Jan.es Starr was the father of the notorious outlaw, Thou Starr, and was doubtless the ringleader of the gang of desperadoes that has so long infested this country. Suel Rider and Washington Starr were on the tried for assisting in the murder of Thornton, and were both, there is every reason to believe, actively concerned not only in the outrages mentioned last week, but also in others equally fiendish.

The killing of these men is contrary to law, and, as such, is to be regretted, that mothing and murdering. The even absolutely necessary. The number and daring of these wicked mon was such, that nothing but the most prompt and summary mode of desling could stay them in their deeds of stealing, robbing, house-burning, and murdering. The safety of lift and property required that an end should be put to them, that evil doers might be struck with terror, and our country be freed from those who have so long and so frequently perpetiated the most disabilical acts. This has been done in past; and the party, which numbers many of our most respectable and valued citizens, is still in pursuit of others, whom, it is devoutly hoped, they may early succeed in arresting or punishing.

in the market, all of which they are prepared to make up to order in handsome style at moderate prices.

Also on hand a choice selection of fancy articles for gentlemen's wear, such as Scarfs, cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, gloves, suspenders

Sik, merino, and cotton shirts and drawers

Muslin shirts of fine quality, dressing gowns, umbrellas.

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By reference to another article in our columns, it will be tested that the forbearance of the prople has been tired out, and that they have risen up for the security of the lives of

CHEROKEE APPAIRS.

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The Rose of the Control of the Control of the Cherokee country which the last as the Cherokee as well were required to the Cherokee country which the as the Cherokee and the Very Server of the Cherokee country which the as the Cherokee country which the cherokee as the Cherokee country which cherokee as the Cherokee coun

and now they are shot down, old and young, as if they were wild beasts whom it is a merit to exterminate.

And the Cherokee Advocate 'efends these murders'! I beg you to republish the three articles from that paper of the 13th ult., which I append to the letter of the Starrs. It says: "The killing of these men seems to have been absolutely necessary;" that "the party, which numbers many of our most respectable and valued citizens, is still in pursuit of others, whom it is decoutly hoped they may early succeed in arresting or punishing." "A determined effort will now be made," says the Advocate of morder, under pretence of punishing murderers, with ride country of those heardless villains who have perpetrated for the last few years so many acts of fiendish atrocity. Nor should this effort be confined to the few. It concerns all, and every honest man, whatever may be his individual notions about matiens, should feel that it is as much his duty as his neighbor's, to spare neither expense or labor to make that effort successful."

Thus does the government paper, in presence of the council, justify murder, and invite its partisans to hunt and slay! The thirst for blood is not yet slaked! Parties are out, and more are pressed to come out; there are others to be arrested or punished! All the government itself has established "a light-horse company," which the "Advocate" for any other is responsible for these murders, now has his lair in this city. Sweet to his gory jaws was the blood of the Ridges and Boudinot, whose murder he justified, and now he snotifis that of the murdered Starr upon the western breeze, and now has his lair in this city. Sweet to his gory jaws was the blood of the Ridges and Boudinot, whose murder he justified, and now he snotifis that of the murdered Starr upon the western breeze, and an officends, repudiated their laws, and treated their fireds, repudiated their laws, and treated their with contempt, have supported and enviced him.

It have written the following parody upon Burny with contempt,

NEW YORK, December 3, 1845. I have written the following parody upon Burns's ong, which may go for what it is worth. I respectfully dedicate it to my western friends.

THE WHOLE OF OREGON OR NONE

Does grasping Bull invasion threat!
Then let the loops beware, sir;
In Oregon they will be met
By men they cannot scare, sir.
Columbia's tream shall upward run—
Her mountains dance a ballet, (bally)—
Ere we permit a foreign foe
In Oregon to rally. Our mortgage covers ev'ry inch, Two score beyond five-four, sir,' Nor to foreclose it shall we finch, By threat of foreign war, sir,' Then let us not, like snarling curs, On titles be divided, Till men who hunt for skins and furs,' By grasping shall decide it.

By grasping sami decide it.
We'll sak for naught but what is right.
And truth we'll never stifle;
But to the wrong we'll never submit,
While there's a western rifle.
If South to North will still be true,
As the North wat rue to Tesse,

Our flag that waves North, South, and West, Perhaps a stitch may doop in't; But de'll a foreign tailoring pest Shall ever selssors pop int. It won of old, and still it wins; And where's the dogs who'd rend it? By heaven! their stripp'd and well-taund ski Shall patches be to mend it. The wretch who, under foreign threat.
Would show the craven feather.
And the wretch who'd yield his countr
May they be danned together.
We'll shout and sing, Columbia, hai!
And then we'll shout for Oregon;
And if the lioncock his tail,
We'll twist it till he roar again.

* Fifty-four degrees forty minutes.
† That's for Sir Robert.
† That's for the Hudson Bay Company.
† General Jackson.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

Corner of Third street and Pennsylvania Arenue,

WASHINGTON CITY.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the
inhabitants and strangers visiting the city, that
they have become the lessees of the above establishment, known as the property of Charles Lee Jones,
eaq. Its location is immediately adjacent to the
milroad, and directly opposite Gadeby's new hotel,
and only three minutes' walk from the Capitol and
the principal hotels.

The style in which this establishment is to be
conducted, is on the much-admired European plan,
of letting the parlors and sleeping apartments, and
furnishing meals to order, either in the private of
public rooms as parties may desire.

The establishment being new, and furnished with
meatness and elegance, the proprietors feel confident
it will vie with any similar establishment in the
Union.

The apartments sourcenviewed to dinner and sup-

Union.

The apartments appropriated to dinner and supper parties are inferior to none in this or any other city. In addition to the many attractions of this extablishment, there is attached a restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season will be served up at moderate gharges. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

BROWN & ROFF.

WANTED from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for a client, payable in one or two years, which will be secured by deed of trust on property eligibly situated, newly erected, and cost \$15,000.

CHAS. S. WALLACH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

DRIDE OF VIRGINIA .- Members of Con-

toria" and Burton's "superior sun-curred,"—both ex-cellent of their kind—and may be had in boxes of ten, twenty, or one hundred pounds, on short notice to the manufacturers, at Lynchburg, Virginia.

Dec 5

PRIDE OF VIRGINIA.—Members of Congress, desirous of obtaining a limited supply of very superior chewing tobacco, the "Pride of Virginia," are respectfully informed that about one manufacturers of the Lynchburg market, expression for their use, have been reserved, and may be had in a mall quantities, at Fuller's Hotel, during the residue of this month, if not sooner disposed of.

We have already expressed our opinion on the superior excellence of this tobacco, manufactured by the yeteran Sarsay, and have only to say, in addition, that, whatever may be thought or said about the political principles of the "Old Dominion" for chewing tobacce in in "abstraction," nor her skill in its production a "humbug"—"good trine needs as buth."

We have also had a trial of Leftwich's "Victoria" and Burton's "superior sun-cured,"—both extends